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HISTORY OF MARYLAND

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HISTORY OF MARYLAND.

PART I.

MARYLAND THE PROVINCE.

CHAPTER I.

Three hundred years ago certain notions prevailed among the princes and people of Europe, which are not so generally believed now, but which had an important influence on American history. One of these notions was that the more gold and silver any country possessed, the richer and more prosperous it was. Another was that whenever the subject of any Christian sovereign first discovered any land inhabited by heathens, he had the right to take possession of it in the name of his sovereign, whose property it then became.

So when in the sixteenth century the other princes of Europe saw the immense quantities of gold and silver that every year poured into Spain from the mines of Mexico and Peru, one-fifth of all which was the king's own property, they too became eager to make discoveries and to plant colonies in the New World. Among the

What was in former times believed to make a country rich and prosperous? What was done when the subject of a Christian king discovered a new country? Whence did Spain draw great quantities of gold and silver? What share of this belonged to the king?

rest the English—who had perhaps the best right of any, according to the ideas of that day, from the fact that the mainland of North America had been discovered in 1497 by John and Sebastian Cabot, then in the service of King Henry VII.—made several unsuccessful attempts to found colonies on the continent.

Besides the desire of extending their dominions and drawing wealth from the new country, there was another reason moving them to this. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries England had been engaged in constant and terrible wars at home and abroad, by which the population had been greatly thinned. But from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the time of which we are writing, that is, for more than a hundred years, the English people had not been engaged in any very bloody wars, and the population had increased so greatly that a great part of the laboring people were suffering for want of subsistence; and it was thought a very desirable thing that such of them as were willing, should have the chance of bettering their condition in a new country.

After several unsuccessful attempts had been made, as has been said, a company of noblemen and gentlemen, called "The London Company," who had received from King James I. a grant of the land lying between the thirty-fourth and forty-first parallels of north latitude—that is, the land in which are now the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and a large part of Pennsylvania—sent out a band of colonists, one of whose leaders was the celebrated Captain John Smith, who first explored the Chesapeake Bay; and these in 1607 settled at Jamestown, and founded the colony of Virginia.

What did the English attempt? What was their claim to the continent of North America? What had England suffered from in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries? What was the state of affairs in the sixteenth century? What land did the London Company receive? What did they do? When was Jamestown settled?

Land was granted to colonists in those days by a written instrument called a *charter*, drawn up in the name of the king, and setting forth the boundaries of the land they were to have, the rights and privileges they were to enjoy, and the conditions under which these were granted. These charters were of three kinds, according to the nature of the government the colony was to have. In some the colony was immediately dependent on the king, who appointed and removed at his pleasure the governor and principal officers, and whose approval was necessary to all laws. These were called *Royal* governments, and the colonies governed by them were the least independent of all. Another class of charters were those given to companies, who had the power of choosing their own officers, and, to a certain extent, of making their own laws and regulating their own affairs. These were called *Charter* governments: not a very clear distinction, as they all had charters. Then there were those in which the land was granted, as private property, to a single person or to several, who undertook to found the colony; and who were given the right to appoint officers, construct the government, and make or approve the laws. These were called *Proprietary* governments, and of all were the most independent of the crown. The Proprietary was almost in the position of a king: the public business was carried on in his name, the revenues of the colony were his, and at his death his eldest son or nearest heir succeeded him.

All the colonies however had to pay to the crown of England one-fifth of the gold and silver found in them, and at certain times formally to present to the king or his representative some specified product of the country as a token that they owned him as their sovereign.

What was a charter? What was a Royal government? A Charter government? A Proprietary government? Which kind of government was most independent? What did the colonies have to pay to the crown?

CHAPTER II.

Sir George Calvert, the founder of Maryland, was an English gentleman who stood high in the favor of King James I. and of his son the Prince of Wales, afterwards



SIR GEORGE CALVERT.

Charles I., and held the high office of a Secretary of State. He, however, about the year 1625, embraced the Roman Catholic faith; and, as the duties of his office were such as no conscientious Catholic could perform, he preferred resigning his place to neglecting his duty, or doing what he believed to be wrong. His change of faith did not

deprive him of the favor of the king, who raised him to the nobility under the title of Baron of Baltimore.

At this time the ill-feelings between persons of different religious beliefs were much stronger than they are now; and the religious wars in Europe, the attempted invasion of England by Spain in Elizabeth's reign, the Gunpowder Plot, a scheme of some desperate men to kill King James and the Parliament, and other causes, had made the feelings of English Protestants toward the Roman Catholics very bitter indeed; though on many occasions the English Catholics had shown

Who was Sir George Calvert? What office did he hold? Why did he give up his office? What rank was conferred on him? What was the state of feeling at this time between those of different religions?

themselves to be as good citizens and as faithful subjects as the Protestants. The position therefore of the English Catholics, who were generally looked upon with hatred and suspicion, was very unpleasant; and Lord Baltimore thought it would be a desirable thing to remove, with others of his own faith, to homes in the New World, where they would be free from molestation.

Before his change of faith, Calvert had taken an interest in the plans of colonisation then so much discussed; and in 1623 he had obtained from the king a grant of a tract of land in Newfoundland, to which he sent out some colonists, giving the settlement the name of Avalon. In 1628 he removed there himself, taking his wife and several of his children with him. But the severity of the climate, and especially the extreme cold and length of the winter, discouraged the colonists, many of whom, including Calvert himself, fell sick; and he saw that he would have either to give up his purpose altogether, or seek a more suitable place for his colony. So he took ship with his family and about forty colonists, and sailed for Virginia, where he arrived in October 1629.

The governor and council of Virginia, on his arrival, asked him the purpose of his visit, and being told that he wished to settle in that colony, required him to take what were called the oaths of "allegiance" and "supremacy"; that is, he was called on to swear that he was a faithful subject of the king of England, and that he believed the king to be the rightful head of the Church in England. The latter oath, as an honest Roman Catholic, he could not take; so the authorities of Virginia refused to allow him to settle among them.

Lord Baltimore now cast his eyes on the beautiful

What did Lord Baltimore think? Give some account of the founding of Avalon. Why was it abandoned? How was Lord Baltimore received in Virginia?

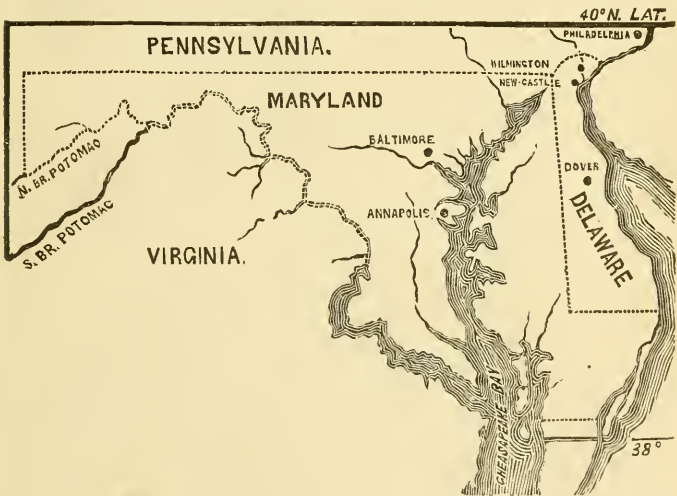
and fertile unsettled country on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, and determined to apply to King Charles I. (who had succeeded his father, James I., in 1625) for a grant of this territory. Although this land had been included in the original grant to the London Company, the king was perfectly free to give it to whom he pleased, as that company had been deprived of their charter about five years before, and the king had taken possession of the land again. So leaving his wife and children in Virginia, Baltimore returned to England, and finding the king favorably disposed to his wishes, sent for his family to join him; but unfortunately the ship on which they sailed was lost, and they all perished.

Baltimore, though deeply afflicted by this terrible addition to his misfortunes, did not abandon his plan. He first applied for a tract of land south of the James river; but this being opposed by the Virginians, he asked for and obtained from the king a grant of land lying north of the Potomac and on both sides of the Chesapeake Bay. He at first thought of calling his province *Crescentia*, but at the king's request he gave it the name of *Maryland* (in Latin *Terra Mariae*) in honor of the queen Henrietta Maria. But on April 15, 1632, before his charter was signed, he died, leaving his titles and estates to his eldest son, Cecilius Calvert, who became the second Lord Baltimore; and in his name the charter was made out, bearing date the 20th of June, 1632.

What did he next think of doing? Who was king of England at this time? Why had the king now a right to give away the land he had given to the London Company? What did Baltimore do? What happened to his wife and children? Where did Baltimore first think of settling? What land did he finally get? After whom was Maryland named? When did the first Lord Baltimore die? Who succeeded him? When was the charter of Maryland made out?

CHAPTER III.

The territory granted by this charter to Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, under the name of the province of Maryland, was bounded on the east by the Atlantic ocean and Delaware Bay and River; on the north by the fortieth parallel of north latitude; on the west by a line drawn from the northern boundary southward to the most western source of the Potomac river, and thence down the further bank of that river to the Chesapeake Bay; and on the south by a line running from this last point to Watkins Point on the eastern shore of the Bay, and thence east to the ocean.



The province so bounded contained very much more land than the present State of Maryland. It included the whole State of Delaware, a wide strip of the

Give the original boundaries of Maryland. What States no portions of this territory

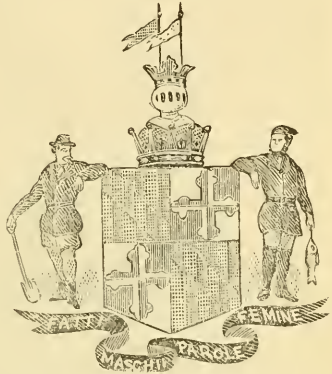
southern part of Pennsylvania, and a tract that now belongs to Virginia.

All this land was given to Lord Baltimore as his own property, he having to pay nothing to the king except the fifth part of all gold and silver that might be found in it. The Proprietary, as he was called, had the right to appoint all the officers of the government; to make all the laws, with the consent of the freemen (all who were not servants or hired laborers) of the province, and in certain cases without consulting them; and to these laws the king's assent was not necessary. He could also build forts, raise armies, make war or peace, erect towns and cities, hold courts of justice, and levy taxes; and both king and Parliament were prohibited from taxing the people or their goods, laying duties on their commerce, or in any way interfering with their liberties. Thus he was almost in the position of an independent king; the only marks of his dependence being the payment of the fifth of gold and silver, and his obligation to deliver to the king or his representative, once a year, at the palace of Windsor, two Indian arrows of Maryland make, as a sign that he acknowledged the king of England as his sovereign.

Gifts of land accompanied with almost royal powers, from kings to their great nobles, were not uncommon in the middle ages, though less frequent in later times. They were called *palatinates*, and the holder of one a *count palatine*. Lord Baltimore therefore became a count palatine in his province, and this fact is signified in the coat-of-arms of Maryland. The shield, with its crosses and checkered bars, represents the families from whom Lord Baltimore was descended. The motto,

What rights had the Proprietary? What else could he do? Had Parliament any power to tax the people or make laws for them? What had Baltimore to pay to the king? What were such gifts of land called? What is the meaning of the shield in the coat-of-arms of Maryland?

Fatti Maschii Parole Femine—"Deeds are masculine, words feminine"—was that of the Calverts; the helmet with the coronet indicates his rank of baron; the farmer and fisherman at its sides (called "supporters") were added by him as representing the great industries of the province.* But between the shield and the helmet is seen a cap surrounded by a coronet. This is called a "palatine's cap," and denotes his rank as palatine, and therefore the peculiar relation which Maryland bore to the British crown. Not one of the other colonies was so independent



COAT-OF-ARMS OF MARYLAND.

of the mother-country; indeed no other grant so liberal was ever made by an English sovereign; and this fact became of great importance in after years.

So soon as he received his charter, Lord Baltimore began his preparations for sending out a colony. At his own expense he fitted out two vessels, the *Ark* and the *Dove*, on which about two hundred colonists embarked from the port of Cowes in the Isle of Wight, on the 22d of November, 1633. He had intended to accompany them himself, but thought it better to send out with them his brother Leonard Calvert as governor, while he remained in England to look after the interests of his colony there. The colonists consisted of "gentle-

* On some of the seals the motto is, *Crescite et Multiplicamini*—"Increase and Multiply."

What of the crowned helmet? What of the "supporters"? What is the meaning of the "palatine's cap"? Which, of all the colonies, was most independent of England? When did Baltimore's first colony set sail? In what vessels? Who went out as governor?

men, adventurers," as they were called, and their servants and hired laborers. Both Protestants and Roman Catholics were among them; in what proportion we do not know, nor does it appear that any distinction was made between them. It seems probable that the leading men, about twenty in number, were Catholics, while the greater part of the rest were Protestants. They were accompanied by two Catholic priests, Fathers Andrew White and John Altham.

After a long and stormy voyage in which they narrowly escaped shipwreck, the *Ark* and *Dove* reached Point Comfort on February 27th, 1634, and thence sailed up the Chesapeake Bay to the Potomac river. The colonists were charmed with the beauty of this new land that was to be their home, the wide and stately river, and the noble forests that clothed its banks. Sailing up the Potomac, they disembarked on an island which they called St. Clement's (now Blackiston's island); and here on March 25th they set up a cross as the emblem of the Christian faith, and celebrated divine worship according to the rite of the Catholic church.

On their upward passage they had seen great numbers of the Indians in arms, and signal-fires burning at night throughout the country; so Governor Calvert thought it prudent first of all to establish, if possible, friendly relations with these savages. He had learned that many of the tribes were subject to a great chief or "emperor" who lived at Piscataway; so he took a party and sailed up the Potomac to pay this emperor a visit. Landing on the south side of the river, the governor first proceeded to an Indian town governed by a chief named Archihu, uncle and guardian to the king, who was a boy. Archihu received the strangers

Of whom did the first colony consist? When did they reach Point Comfort? How were they pleased with the new land? Where did they settle, and on what day? What had they seen as they sailed up? What did Governor Calvert do?

in a very friendly manner; and when they had explained to him through an interpreter that they came to his country to dwell in peace, and to teach him and his people the worship of the true God and the arts of civilised life, he made them welcome, saying, "We will eat at the same table: my young men shall hunt for you, and we will have all things in common."

From this point they sailed to Piscataway, where the Indians were much alarmed at the appearance of the strangers in their ships, and about five hundred armed



BUYING LAND OF INDIANS.

with bows stationed themselves as a guard around their emperor, who had come down to the shore. But the English making signs of peace and friendship, the emperor laid aside all fear and went on board one of the

How was he received by Archihu? What did they see at Piscataway?

vessels, where he was so much pleased with his friendly reception that he gave the colonists permission to settle wherever they chose. Governor Calvert thought that the island on which they had landed was neither convenient nor safe enough for a settlement, so the colonists proceeded further up the Bay to a river which they named St. George's river (now St. Mary's), and landing on its western bank, selected a suitable place for a town, which they laid off and named St. Mary's. The land here belonged to a chief named Yaocomio, from whom they bought a large tract, giving in exchange articles of the greatest value to the Indians, such as axes, hatchets, hoes, and English cloth; and they took possession of the soil with the usual ceremonies on March 27, 1634.

These Indians of Southern Maryland were a gentler and less warlike race than the fierce Susquehannocks who lived further to the north, and distressed them cruelly by continual inroads. At this very time Yaocomio's people had been harassed by them to such a degree that they had made up their minds to abandon their village and lands and seek homes elsewhere. This was a fortunate thing for the colonists, who were at once provided with habitations in the cabins of the Indians, which they willingly gave up to them with their cultivated lands, a part only remaining to tend the growing crops. The utmost kindness prevailed between the settlers and these natives; the young men of the tribe taught the English the cultivation of corn and the arts of hunting and snaring game, while many of the Indian women and children became willing servants in the settlers' families. In all things they showed themselves friendly and confiding, and to the honor of the

How did the "emperor" receive them? Where did Calvert determine to settle? How did he get land from the Indians? When was St. Mary's founded? Why were these Indians willing to give up their town?

colonists this trust was never betrayed. In all their dealings with them the English acted justly, giving them in exchange for what they bought, tools and other useful articles, the very use of which raised the Indian higher in civilisation; teaching them various arts, and the worship of the true God. This justice and kindness won the gratitude and affection of the Indians; and the Englishman benighted in the forest might sleep as safely in the wigwam of the savage as under his own roof.

CHAPTER IV.

Though at peace with the Indians, the infant colony had enemies among men of their own race and subjects of the same sovereign. The Virginians had from the first been bitterly opposed to the grant to Lord Baltimore, and were ready to use any means to have it annulled. Now in the charter the land granted was spoken of as "hitherto uncultivated," and such it really was in any ordinary sense of the words. But it so happened that a short time before the issue of the charter a Virginian named William Claiborne, who had a license to trade with the Indians, had established a trading post on Kent Island. Lord Baltimore, on taking possession of his grant, notified Claiborne that he was now subject to the government of Maryland; and Claiborne asked the council of Virginia how he should act in the matter. The council replied that

How were they treated by the settlers? How did the Virginians feel toward the Marylanders? Who was William Claiborne? What did he do?

they saw no reason why they should give up their right to the island.

Claiborne therefore refused to submit, and orders were given to arrest him, but he escaped. In revenge he went to the Indians, and hoping to rouse them to murder the Marylanders, told them that the new colonists were not English as they pretended to be, but Spaniards, the enemies of the English. The settlers at St. Mary's noticed a sudden change in the behavior of the natives, who all quitted the settlement; and fearing an attack they stopped work on their town and built a block house, or log fort, for their protection. After a while they learned from the Indians what Claiborne had told them, and succeeded in convincing them of the falsehood of the charge; after which the Indians came back and were as friendly as before, and the colonists went on building their houses.

Early in the next year, 1635, Claiborne fitted out a small vessel with a crew of fourteen men under the command of Lieutenant Warren, to attack the colonists, and Governor Calvert sent out two vessels, commanded by Captain Thomas Cornwallis, to meet them. They met in the Pocomoke river, and the first naval engagement in Maryland waters followed, in which the colonists lost one man, and Claiborne's men two, besides their commander, on which they surrendered, and were carried as prisoners to St. Mary's. Claiborne now fled to Virginia. Governor Calvert sent to Governor Harvey to ask that he should be given up for trial; but Harvey, not venturing openly to give him shelter, yet unwilling to offend the public feeling in Virginia, sent him to England to be tried.

In the mean time a system of government had been

What did he make the Indians believe? Did he succeed in his plan? What did Claiborne do next year? What was the result of his attempt?

established in the colony. Lord Baltimore had given his brother, Governor Calvert, a commission authorising him to call assemblies for the purpose of making laws, which he might approve or not, as he judged best ; also to judge causes, and make grants of land. In executing his duties the governor was assisted by a council, with whom he could issue orders which had the force of law. In this year, 1635, it appears that the first assembly was called, consisting of all the freemen (that is, men not servants nor hired laborers) in the colony, who passed several laws which the Proprietary refused to confirm, not because they were bad, but because the charter gave him the right to propose all the laws for the province, while the people had the right to say whether they would accept them or not.

Lord Baltimore, seeing that a code of laws was necessary for the province, which was not under the control of the British Parliament, went to work to make such a code himself, and sent it out about three years later. But the colonists, who considered that a right to share in the making of the laws which were to govern him was part of the birthright of every Englishman, refused to accept his code. Trouble might have followed but for the wisdom and generosity of the Proprietary, who always thought more of the welfare of his colony than of his own interest or power, and who yielded the point, consenting that the assembly should propose the laws, but reserving the right to the Governor, in his name, to accept or reject them as he saw fit.

All this time, and for a long time after, Lord Baltimore was sending out colonists and supplies to Maryland, at very great expense to himself. Tracts of land,

What powers had the governor? How was the first Assembly composed? What was done with Lord Baltimore's laws? What did Lord Baltimore grant to the Assembly?

running from one hundred to three thousand acres, were granted to those who would take out their families and other settlers. Those who preferred not to venture too far into the wilderness, received lots in St. Mary's, of five and ten acres each. The rents paid the Proprietary for these lands were at the rate of twenty shillings for every thousand acres. Those who were too poor to pay for their passage out, bound themselves by indentures to the captain of the ship to redeem their passage money by four years of service (afterwards reduced to three) in the province. On his arrival the captain sold the term of service of these "redemptioners," as they were called (because they redeemed, or paid for their passage by their work) to the highest bidders among the planters. When the redemptioner's term of service had expired, he received from his employer fifty acres of land, a year's provision of corn, three suits of clothes, and the necessary farming tools, and became a freeman of the province.

The assembly, as we have seen, was at first composed of all the freemen of the colony. But as the colony grew, it became inconvenient for them all to attend at St. Mary's, and several would give to some one of their neighbors, "proxies," as they were called; that is, written authority to vote in their names. Afterwards the plan was adopted of sending representatives, or delegates, elected by the people. The assembly thus formed was called together and presided over by the governor, assisted and advised by his council. After about fifteen years the form of the assembly was changed so as to make it more nearly resemble the English Parliament. The governor and council sat in a separate chamber, forming an Upper House; and the

How was land given to the settlers? Who were the "redemptioners"? What change gradually took place in the Assembly?

Delegates, presided over by a Speaker, formed the Lower House. From this grew our present State government, of Governor, Senate, and House of Delegates; though now all are elected by the people.

Claiborne, who had been sent to England to be tried, and who was supported by the many and powerful enemies of the colony of Maryland, was now giving much trouble. He not only petitioned the king to restore him his possessions, but urged that Lord Baltimore's charter was void, inasmuch as it described the land granted, as "hitherto uncultivated," which he said was not the case, as at the time it was signed, he had a settlement on Kent island. It is not easy to see how a single trading-post for buying furs from the Indians could make the land cultivated; and even if it did, the king had the right to grant the land at his pleasure, whether cultivated or not. So the Privy Council (who had control over matters connected with the colonies) seemed to think, for they declared that the charter was valid; and told Claiborne, if he thought he had suffered any injury, to seek his remedy in the courts of law. Smith, an officer of Claiborne, who had been captured in the fight in Pocomoke river, was tried at St. Mary's, and it being proved that the first fire came from his vessel, was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to death.

The governor did not forget his promise to the Indians to teach them the worship of the true God. Missionaries came out from England, who were sent to the various surrounding tribes, and numbers of the savages embraced Christianity. The king of Patuxent gave them a plantation, and many of his people were

What composed the government? [*Ans.* The Proprietary in England, and the Governor, Council, and Lower House in Maryland.] What did Claiborne urge on the king? On what ground? Why was this unreasonable? What did the Council decide?

baptised. But a much more important convert was made in the person of Clitomachen, the Tayac, or emperor, of Piscataway, who had dominion over a number of chiefs. During a visit paid him by Father White, the Tayac was taken very dangerously sick, and after forty of his "medicine-men" had tried in vain to cure him, he sought help from his guest, who treated him so skilfully that he soon recovered. From this time he looked upon Father White as his best friend; he readily listened to his instructions, and willingly embraced the Christian faith. As he was the most powerful chief in all that region, it was thought proper to make the ceremony of his baptism a public celebration. On the 5th of July 1640, in the presence of the governor and leading men of the colony, the Tayac was solemnly baptised, with his wife, children, and chief councillors; and in the afternoon of the same day he and his queen were married according to the Christian rite; all these ceremonies taking place in a little chapel built of bark in the forest, which he had had made for the purpose.

The Tayac after this adopted the dress and learned the language of the English; and the constant friendship of this important chief added greatly to the security of the colonists. The baptism and marriage of this powerful and gentle prince of the forest, is perhaps the most striking incident in early Maryland history.

As the colony extended to the north, the fierce Indians to the north and north-east, the Susquehannocks and Nanticokes, who were always the enemies of the peaceful southern tribes, such as the Patuxents and Piscataways, gave the settlers some trouble; but for a long time there was nothing like the Indian wars

How did the king of Patuxent receive the missionaries? Give an account of the conversion of the Tayac. Give an account of his baptism and marriage. How were the Susquehannocks disposed toward the colony?

from which the other colonies suffered. This was, no doubt, partly owing to the influence of Christianity on the tribes with which they were immediately surrounded, and partly due to the prudence, intelligence, and energy of Governor Calvert, who was quick to punish any breach of the peace, but not revengeful; and who would have thought it horrible cruelty to massacre and burn an Indian village for the theft of a few cattle or hogs. So soon as proper reparation was made, he was ready to renew the peace; and thus the Indians learned to fear him, without having the savage passions of rage and revenge aroused in their breasts.

CHAPTER V.

More serious dangers now began to threaten the colony. The struggle in England between Charles I. and the Parliament broke out into civil war in 1642, and of course the agitation spread to the colonies, where men's minds were divided as they were in the mother-country. The royalist party, or those who favored the king, was strong in Virginia; while in New England most of the people were on the side of the Parliament. In Maryland there were partisans of both sides; though as Maryland was almost independent of Great Britain, her people did not suffer from the grievances of which the English complained.

✓ The desire of Lord Baltimore seems to have been to remain neutral, as far as possible, and so preserve Maryland from civil war. But he was known to be a friend

How did Governor Calvert deal with the Indians? What great struggle was going on in England at this time? How did it affect the colonies? What was Lord Baltimore's desire?

of the king, and this aroused ill-feelings among those of his colonists who favored the cause of Parliament; while the fact of his being a Roman Catholic was used by his enemies to turn the Protestants against him. They had certainly no cause of complaint, for from the very first, Baltimore's policy had been that of entire toleration to every form of Christian belief; and those who in other colonies were persecuted for their religion, found a refuge in Maryland.† Claiborne's friends did what they could to increase the discontent; and Governor Calvert, seeing the danger, but uncertain what was best to be done, went to England early in 1643, to consult his brother in person, and see the state of affairs there, leaving Giles Brent as deputy-governor in his absence.

The Susquehannock Indians, who dwelt in the region about the mouth of the Susquehanna river, had never been as friendly to the settlers as the Indians of the south, with whom the Susquehannocks were almost always at war; and the colonists in the region north of the Patuxent, never felt quite safe from them. About this time they began to harass the more distant settlements, and the settlers feared that they were preparing for a general attack, which would have been more formidable from the fact that the Susquehannocks were armed with fire-arms, which it was said had been furnished them by the Dutch who were settled on the Delaware, and who also sent men to teach them their use. This fear added to the other agitations of the colonists, who sent several small expeditions against them and the Nanticokes, who were also giving trouble.

Claiborne was not slow to take advantage of his opportunity. He had drawn into his schemes a man

What did his enemies urge against him? Why had the colony no cause of complaint? What did Governor Calvert do? What did the Susquehannocks do?

named Richard Ingle, who had been proclaimed a traitor, and seems to have been something of a pirate; and this Ingle cruised off the shores of the Bay in an armed vessel, stirring up rebellion and ready for any mischief. Governor Brent succeeded in arresting Ingle; but he soon after made his escape, and joined Claiborne again. When Calvert came back, in 1644, he found the province in a very disturbed state. Claiborne had again taken possession of Kent Island, and the enemies of the Proprietary had increased in numbers and boldness. The governor sent an expedition to recover the island, but it failed; and Claiborne and Ingle with their followers crossed to the western shore, marched on St. Mary's, and took possession of the government. Governor Calvert fled to Virginia, where he was kindly received by Governor Berkeley.

Of the two years during which Claiborne and his associates ruled in Maryland, we have but little account. They took possession of the public records, and after they were driven out, it was found that most of these had been either lost or destroyed, so that not only are we left very much in the dark about their doings, but our history of the first twelve years of the colony is very imperfect. It appears that they acted with great tyranny towards those who remained faithful to the Proprietary, seizing their property, and banishing them from the province. They even arrested the unoffending missionaries among the Indians; broke up their stations, and, it is said, sent the venerable Father White, with others, in chains to England, where he died in 1656. All these things they did in the name, and under pretence of the authority, of the English Parlia-

Who was Richard Ingle, and what did he do? When Calvert came back, how did he find matters? What did Claiborne and Ingle do? How did Claiborne and his party behave when in power? What was done to the missionaries?

ment, whose forces were now, under the leadership of Oliver Cromwell, getting very much the better in their contest with the king. In 1646 the Parliament was completely victorious, and the king a prisoner; so Lord Baltimore, who now thought that his province was hopelessly lost, wrote to his brother to try to save for him what he could of his private property out of the general wreck.

Governor Calvert, however, saw grounds for hope that all was not lost yet. The Virginians had been from the first hostile to the colony, but they were devoted royalists, and they looked upon Calvert as a sufferer in the king's cause. Claiborne and his associates, instead of handing their conquest over to Virginia, were governing it themselves in the name of Parliament, which was even less to the Virginians' liking than Baltimore's government. So Calvert found that he could count on help from Virginia. Then the rule of Claiborne had been so different from the mild government of the Proprietary, that many who had been drawn to his party were now anxious to restore the old state of things. There was no evidence that Claiborne had any authority from Parliament, or sought anything but his own interests; and it was very doubtful whether Parliament would support him. At all events, Calvert determined to make an attempt to recover the province; so in the winter of 1646, he crossed the Potomac with a small force, marched on St. Mary's, where Capt. Hill, who was in command, surrendered without resistance, and again took possession of the government. Kent Island submitted, after some resistance; after which, Lord Baltimore's authority being fully restored, the governor pardoned all the

What happened in England in 1646? What did Lord Baltimore think? Why did Governor Calvert count on help from Virginia? Why were the Marylanders anxious to get rid of Claiborne?

rebels except the three leaders, Claiborne, Ingle, and Durnford, who had fled, and peace was restored to the province.

On June 9, 1647, the good and wise governor, Leonard Calvert, died, leaving the province in charge of Thomas Green until his successor should be appointed. From the first planting of the colony he had labored incessantly and unselfishly for its good; had controlled its affairs, both in peace and war, with wisdom, vigor, justice, and humanity, and his name should ever be cherished with honor in the memory of Marylanders.

The enemies of Lord Baltimore, who wished to deprive him of his charter, had laid great stress on the fact that he and his brother were Roman Catholics; and though the Protestants in the colony were in the majority, and both the Proprietary and the governor had carefully refrained from molesting any one for his religious belief, yet it was argued that a Catholic government was dangerous to Protestantism in Maryland. So Baltimore thought it prudent to choose a Protestant for governor; and in 1648 he appointed William Stone to that office. To make sure that the principle of toleration would still be maintained, the Proprietary drew up an oath to be taken by the governor and principal officers, binding them not to molest any believer in Christ on account of his religion. In this oath the Catholics were expressly named, as at that time they had more reason to fear persecution than any others.

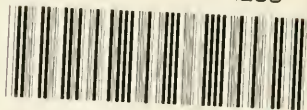
On April 2, 1649, the Assembly met, and among other laws passed the famous Act of Toleration, which is one of the most memorable things in the history of Maryland. By this Act the liberal policy of the Pro-

What did Calvert do? When did Governor Calvert die? What was his character? What did Lord Baltimore's enemies urge against him? Whom did he appoint as Governor? What oath had the Governor and chief officers to take? What Act was passed in 1649?

prietary was made the law of the land. It enacted that "no person or persons professing to believe in Jesus Christ shall from henceforth be in any ways troubled, or molested, or discountenanced for, or in respect of his or her religion, nor in the free exercise thereof, nor any way compelled to the belief or exercise of any religion against his or her consent." It also forbade the calling of any one by any name of reproach on account of his belief, such as "heretic," "idolater," or "schismatic." Penalties were also affixed to "blasphemy" and "sabbath-breaking," which indicate a Puritan influence in the Assembly, as the Puritans punished those offences with peculiar severity; but the toleration of all forms of Christian belief was due to the liberal and truly Christian spirit of Cecilius Calvert. We need but look at the laws, not only of the other colonies, but of almost all Christian countries, at that time, to see how far this truly great man was in advance of his age; and this Act of 1649, which embodied Lord Baltimore's spirit in law, and made Maryland the refuge for all the persecuted and those who suffered for conscience' sake, is the brightest page in the annals of Maryland, and one of the memorable events in the history of the world.

What was provided by the Act of Toleration? For whom was Maryland a refuge?

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